2012 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Water System Name: **CITY OF SUSANVILLE** Report Date: **JUNE 2013**

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by State and Federal Regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring through December 31, 2012

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source(s) in use: **THE CITY SYSTEM HAS TWO (2) SPRINGS AND FOUR (4) WELLS**

Name of source(s): **CADY SPRINGS; BAGWELL SPRINGS; WELLS #1, #3, #4, & #5**

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: **The City's Drinking Water Source Assessment Program (DWSAP) was completed by the California Department of Public Health (Department) in 2002. The City's sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: recreational area surface water source, automobile gas stations, chemical/petroleum processing/storage, historic waste dumps/landfills, wastewater treatment plants. The sources are considered the most vulnerable to the following activities associated with the detection of nitrate, aluminum, iron, or arsenic: drinking water treatment plants, water supply and agricultural/irrigation wells, low-density septic systems, sewer collection systems, lagoons/liquid wastes, active landfills/dumps, junk/scrap/salvage yards, irrigated and nonirrigated crops, agricultural drainage, grazing & fertilizer, pesticide/herbicide application.**

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: **The Susanville City Council meets the 1st & 3rd Wednesdays of every month at 7:00 P.M. at 66 North Lassen Street, Susanville, CA 96130**

For more information, contact **RUSS BROWN** *Phone:* **(530) 257-1041**

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no know or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no know or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- *Pesticides and herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the Department prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

The tables below list the drinking water contaminants detected during the most recent sampling. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Department requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

SAMPLE RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA						
Contaminant	**Sample Dates**	**Highest No. of detections**	**No. of months in violation**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Typical Sources**
Total Coliform Bacteria	Jan – Dec 2012	0	0	More than 1 sample detected in a month	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli*	Jan – Dec 2012	0	0	A routine & a repeat sample detect total coliform & either sample also detects fecal coliform or *E. coli*	0	Human and animal fecal waste

SAMPLE RESULTS FOR PRIMARY (HEALTH-RELATED) STANDARDS							
Contaminant	**Sample Dates**	**Min**	**Max**	**Avg**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Sources**
Arsenic (ppb)	2008, 2010	nd	7	3	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards
Chromium (ppb)	2008, 2010, 2011	nd	1	0.7	50	(100)	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from pulp mills
Fluoride (ppm)	2008, 2010, 2011	nd	1.0	0.3	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	2012	nd	7.5	1.25	45	45	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage

SAMPLE RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER							
Contaminant	Sample Date	No. of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	MCLG	Typical Sources
Lead (ppb)	2010	20	4.5	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2010	20	0.14	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

SAMPLE RESULTS FOR SECONDARY (AESTHETIC) STANDARDS						
Contaminant	Sample Dates	Min	Max	Avg	MCL	Typical Sources
Chloride (ppm)	2007, 2008, 2009, 2011	nd	53.9	16.8	500	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits
Color (units)	2011	8	10	9	15	Naturally occurring organic material
Hardness (ppm)	2005, 2008, 2011	29	120	77.6	N/A	Found in ground water and surface water
Iron (ppb)	2007, 2008, 2009, 2011	nd	160	35	300	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	2005, 2008, 2011	5	84	34	N/A	Found in ground water and surface water
Specific Conductance (micro-ohms)	2007, 2008, 2009, 2011	161	569	312	1600	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate (ppm)	2008,2010,2011	nd	105	36	500	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2007, 2008, 2009, 2011	100	382	202	1000	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits

SAMPLE RESULTS FOR UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS						
Contaminant	Sample Dates	Min	Max	Avg	MCL	Typical Sources
Boron (ppb)	2003,2008, 2011	nd	800	233	None	Naturally occurring
Vanadium (ppb)	2003,2008, 2011	5	30	15	None	Naturally occurring

SAMPLE RESULTS FOR DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS							
Contaminant	Sample Dates	Min	Max	Avg	MCL (MDRL)	PHG (MDRLG)	Typical Sources
Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2010	nd	3.4	1.2	80	N/A	Disinfection by-product
Chlorine (ppm)	2012	nd	0.4	0.2	(4.0)	(4)	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

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ADDITIONAL GENERAL INFORMATION ON DRINKING WATER

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.